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Bulletin No 144

# West Virginia University Agricultural Experiment Station

MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

DEPARTMENT OF FARM MANAGEMENT

# AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WEST VIRGINIA

BY
O. M. JOHNSON

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<sup>\*</sup>In co-operation with U. S. Department of Agriculture. †In co-operation with the University of Chicago.

# Agricultural Production in West Virginia

O. M. JOHNSON.

#### INTRODUCTION.

There is little doubt in the minds of most people, concerning the fundamental importance of agriculture, but accurate information concerning this industry is not always available. The census report for 1910 gives a large amount of statistics which form the basis for this bulletin. Additional estimates by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for subsequent years are given when they are significant.

The two main questions to be considered are:

I. What changes can be noted with reference to rural and urban population?

2. What is the present status of agricultural production?

## RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION.

All persons living in towns having 2,500 or more inhabitants are classed as urban population, while those living elsewhere form the rural population. This is not accurate, since many of the smaller mining and manufacturing towns have a population distinctly urban and with only a small proportion interested in agriculture. The general conditions can be noted however, notwithstanding this inaccuracy.

The total population increased 27.4 per cent. in the decade 1900-1910. The rural population increased 20.9 per cent. while the urban made a gain of 66 per cent. Fifteen counties lost in rural population while eleven counties with no large cities

or towns lost in total population.

There are in the state 180 magisterial districts having no incorporated towns. The population in these districts has increased 11.9 per cent., a little more than one half that given for the rural population as defined by the census. Of these districts, 96 have increased 27 per cent. in total population while 84 districts have decreased 18.8 per cent.

There is a general tendency toward concentration of people in towns and cities (many of which have grown rapidly during the past decade) while on the other hand, many of the rural districts are losing as is shown by these figures.

#### AVAILABLE LAND AND SIZE OF FARMS.

The total area of the state, 16,374,080 acres, has not changed materially since its foundation. The amount of land in farms has decreased in the decade 1900-1910.

Farm Land in West Virginia, 1870-1910.

	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
Total Land in Farms (Acres) Per cent. of Land		10,193,119	10,321,326	10,654,513	10,026,442
in Farms Acres per Farm	55.5 214.4	66.3 162.6		69.1 11 <b>4</b> .7	65. <b>2</b> 10 <b>3.7</b>
Acres Improved per Farm Number of Farms.	64.9 39,778	60.5 62,674	62.5 72,773	59.2 92,874	

#### FARM OWNERSHIP.

A permanent agricultural population is desirable. For this reason statistics of tenancy and mortgages are of general interest in so far as they indicate any change in character of rural population.

Mortgages and Tenancy in West Virginia.

	1880	1890	1900	1910
Per cent. of Tenants		17.7 13.	21.8 14.1 \$664 \$2060	20.5 12.6 \$710 \$2735

While there has been an increase in debt per farm, land has risen in value so that the owner has a larger equity than in 1900.

# CAPITAL INVESTED IN AGRICULTURE AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The importance of an industry can be measured in part by the amount of capital employed. There has been a steady increase in the value of all farm property since the first census of 1870.

A comparison of agriculture with manufacturing and mining will show something of the relative importance of the industries.

Comparison of Capital Employed and Value of Product in Agriculture, Mining, and Manufacturing.

	1899	1909
Value of All Farm Property\$	203,907,349	\$314,738,540
Value of Farm Products	44,768,979	70,810,423
Capitalization of Factories	49,103,000	150,923,000
Wage Earners in Factories(	no figures)	71,463
Value Added to Product by Manufacture (	no figures)	69,072,000
Capital Invested in Mining	no figures)	219,466,909
Number of Wage Earners in Mining(	no figures)	78,404
Value of Mineral Products\$	48,362,664*	\$76,287,889

**<sup>\*1902</sup>**.

#### THE "AVERAGE FARM" IN WEST VIRGINIA.

In any discussion of farming it is always the individual farmer who must be considered. The 1910 census shows the following about the average farm:

Total Acreage	103.7
Acres Improved	56.6
Total Value All Property	
Value Implements and Machinery	\$73.00
Value All Live Stock	
Value Land per Acre	\$26.37
Number Horses on Each Farm	1.9
	6.5
Number Cattle of All Kinds on Each Farm	
Sales Dairy Products	\$26.20
Sales Live Stock	\$146.50
Sales Poultry and Eggs	\$33.30
Value Fruits per Farm	\$31.30
Value Vegetables per Farm	\$46.70
Value Potatoes per Farm	\$23.50
Acres Corn per Farm	7.
Acres Hay per Farm	7.3
Acres Other Cereals per Farm	3.2
Expended for Labor	\$41.70
Expended for Fertilizer	\$5.50
Expended for Feed	\$20.00

## TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Accurate statistics for total production are difficult to obtain because of duplication in estimates. The census for 1910 aimed to eliminate as much inaccuracy as possible. A comparison with previous reports will show the tendency toward increased total value of all products. This is due in a large measure to a rise in the market value of farm products rather than to larger production.

Census y	ear	Value of Agricultural Products

#### CROP PRODUCTION OF THE STATE.

The census returns show but little variation in yield per acre since 1880. Estimates by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1913 indicate a higher production per acre than the census report for 1909, except in the cases of tobacco and potatoes.

The acreage of corn and hay per farm has remained practically the same but an increased number of farms brings up the total area of these crops. Small grains are not grown in

such large areas as formerly.

#### FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTION.

The information concerning production of tree fruits is of little value because statistics are rarely gathered in an average year. The variation in yield does not give a correct idea as to the growth of the industry.

Figures 17-22 show fairly well the sections in which the

greater part of the planting is being done.

It will be noted that fewer bearing trees are reported in 1910 than in 1900. No statement as to non-bearing trees in 1900 is given. The decrease in bearing trees may be due to cutting down old orchards.

Vegetable and small fruit production is more nearly uniform but the greater part of these crops is for home use and

the accuracy of the estimates may be questioned.

## Fruit and Vegetables in West Virginia.

1909	1899
Value of Orchard Fruits\$3,040,192	\$2,155,509
Value of Small Fruits \$191.002	\$149,391
Apple Trees per Farm	60
Apple Trees Bearing	5,441,112
Peach Trees Bearing	1,695,642
Peach Trees per Farm	17
Total Value of Vegetables Other Than Potatoes. \$4,519,894	\$1,697,028
Value of Vegetables Other Than Potatoes,	
per Farm \$46	\$17
Value of Small Fruits, per Farm\$20	\$16

Crops on Average W. Va. Farm.

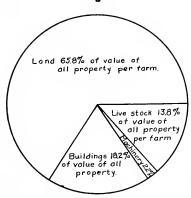
Fig. 1

Hay 12.9%	Wheat 3.8%	Misc. 2%	Oots 1.7%		
11dy 12.575	Corn 12.2%				
Pasture 22.2%					
Unimproved Land 45%					

Percent of average West Virginia forms used for different crops.

Average Farm Investment in West Virginia.

Fig. 2



Value of all property, per farm Value of all property, political and machinery \$\frac{\*73-22\%}{448-13.8\%} \$2142-65.8% \$592-18.2% Land Buildings

#### PASTURES.

Almost forty per cent. of the improved farm land is included in pastures. This is a larger area than is devoted to any other crop. No doubt, a part of the forty-five per cent. of unimproved land furnishes some feed for live stock. It is probable that the value of the pastures is larger than that of any other single crop, but there has been no attempt to estimate this value directly.

Crop Yields and Value, 1870-1913.

N	•					
	1913*	<b>19</b> 10	1900	1890	1880	1870
Total Bushels Corn Total Value	22,692,000	17,119,097	16,610,730	13,730,506	14,090,609	8,197,865
Corn Crop Yield per	\$18,154,000	\$11,907,261				
Acre, bu Acres per	31	26	23	23	25	
Farm	7	7	8	8	9	<u>[</u>
Total Bushels Wheat Value Wheat Yield per	3,055,000 3,055,000	2,575,996 2,697,141		3,364,191	4,001,711	2,483,543
Acre, bu Acres per	13	12	10	11	10	
Farm	2.5	2	5	5	6	
Total Bushels Oats Value Oats	2,760,000	1,728,806	1,833,840	2,946,653	1,908,505	2,414,749
Crop Yield per	\$1.408,000	\$912,388				
Acre, bu Acres per	24	17	18	16	18	
Farm	1	. 1	1	2	2	
Total Tons Hay Total Value	925,000	639,104	541,084	550,645	232,338	224,164
Hay Yield per	\$13,782,000	\$7,492,747	(			
Acre, lbs Acres per	2,500	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,400	
Farm	7	7	6	8	6	
Total Bushels Potatoes Value Pota-	3,984,000	4,077,066	2,245,821	1,987,367	1,398,539	1,053,507
to Crop Yield per	\$3,586,000	\$2,279,000				
Acre, bu	82	98	75	72		
Total Pounds Tobacco Value Tobac-	10,200,000	14,536,400	3,087,140	2,602,021	2,296,146	2,046,452
co Crop Yield per	\$1,224,000	\$1,923,180				
Acre, lbs	680	800	600	550	570	
Total Bushels Buckwheat, Value Buck-	798,000	533,870	267,257	120,469	285,298	82,916
wheat Yield per	\$622,000	\$351,000	•			
Acre, bu	21	16	12	9	9	

<sup>\*</sup>Estimate by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

#### LIVE STOCK.

The total increase in live stock values has been great during this period but the number of animals per farm in each class has decreased.

The total number of animals in all classes of live stock increased each decade until that of 1900-1910, during which period dairy cows and poultry were the only classes increasing.

The estimates by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1914 indicate that horses and hogs are more numerous than in 1910.

The high prices for cattle make the total valuation greater in 1910 in spite of the decrease in numbers.

Live Stock Production and Values, 1870-1914.

	1914*	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870
Number Horses and Mules Value Horses	202,000	191,708	196,542	161,943	132,369	92,518
and Mules Number per	\$24,752,000	\$20,923,141	\$11,101,684			
Farm	2.1	, 2.	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3
Number Cattle	563,000	620,288	639,782	566,066	458,444	301,680
Value Cattle Number per	\$23,483,000	\$15,860,764	\$14,058,427			
Farm	5.8	6.3	7.	8.	7.4	8.
Number Sheep	788,000	910,360	968,843	785,063	674,769	552,327
Value Sheep Number per	\$3,388,000	\$3,400,901	\$2,644,556			
Farm	8	9	10	11	11	14
Number Hogs.	367,000	328,188	442,844	411,018	510,613	268,031
Value Hogs Number per	\$3,707,000	\$2,087,392	\$1,389,808			
Farm	3.8	3	5	6	8	7
Number Poultry		3,310,155	3,053,077	3,197,477	1,606,201	
Value Poultry Number per		\$1,628,700	\$964,000			
Farm		34	32	42	25	
Number Dairy Cows		239,539	205,601	188,492	156,956	104,434
Value Dairy Products		\$5,000,138	\$5,088,143			

<sup>\*</sup>Estimate by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

# MOVEMENT OF CROPS FROM COUNTIES IN WHICH THEY ARE PRODUCED.

Practically all the cereals are used on the farms on which they are produced as is shown by the following:

Per Cent. of Crops Moved from Counties in Which They are Produced.

	W. Va.	U.S.
Corn		21.9
Oats	. 3	58.1
Wheat	. 15	29.6

#### PER CAPITA PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

One measure of production is on a per capita basis. It is not always desirable to produce all that we consume when good transportation will deliver products to us cheaper than we can grow them, but it is well to note the changes that are going on with reference to certain kinds of food (Fig 4.)

West Virginia produces a little more than one-half the corn needed for average consumption, one-third the wheat, and three-fourths of the potatoes.

No direct statement is made concerning the total weight of various kinds of live stock sold and slaughtered. Knowing the average farm prices per pound and the total value, the production in pounds is easily obtained. The per capita production from these figures is as follows:

	Per Capita Production in W. Va., 1909	Per Capita Production in U. S., 1909*
Beef		80 pounds
Pork		77 pounds
Veal		7 pounds
Mutton	18 pounds	6 pounds

<sup>\*</sup>U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmer's Bulletin 575.

From this data it would appear that the state is producing more than enough beef and mutton but only about onehalf the pork needed at home. Crop Production and Consumption per Capita in W. Va. and U. S.

Fig. 3
PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
Per Capita Consumption of Corn U.S. 27.3 Bu, 1909
Per Capita Production of Corn U.S. 27.6 Bu. 1909
Per Capita Production of Corn in W.Va. 14 Bu. 1909
16 Bu, 1699
16 Bu. 168 <b>9</b>
23 Bu.1879
18 Bu.1869.
U.S. Consumption 6.5 Bu. Wheat
U.S. Production 7.4 Bu. Wheat
W.Va. Production 2.1Bu. 1909
4.5 Bu. 1899
· 4.4 Bu. 1889
6.4 Bu.1879
5.6 Bu, 1869
Per Capita Consumption of Potatoes in U.S. 4.3 Bu.1909
W.Va. Production 3.3 Bu, 1909
2,3 Bu. 1899
2.6 Bu. 1889
2.2 Bu. 1879
3.4 Bu. 1869

Fig. 4 VARIATION IN PRODUCTION 1900-1910 Increase Decrease Population 27.4% Improved Land 4% Corn 6.7% Oats 43% Wheat 53.3 % Potatoes 44.1% Hay 17.8% Horses 2.8% Cattle 2.8 % Sheep 6% Hogs 25.8% Poultry 8.4%

## THE FARMER'S INCOME.

Many attempts have been made to fairly estimate the incomes of farmers. This is of more interest now that so many of the young men leave the farm hoping for larger returns in the city. City dwellers, on the other hand, generally overemphasize the fact that much of the food consumed in the country is produced at home.

The Office of Farm Management of the U.S. Department of Agriculture has suggested a method of using the census reports as a basis for finding the average income of each farm family in a given section. The following state-

ment gives this information about West Virginia.

In this table the estimates for maintenance of buildings and machinery, taxes, and miscellaneous expenses are based on averages from accurate data taken from surveys and records.

# Income and Expenses on an Average West Virginia Farm.

Average	Size o	f Far	m			103.	7 1	Acres
Improved	Land	per	Farm.			57.	L	Acres
Average	Value	All I	arm	Prop	erty		:	\$3255
Average	Value	Build	lings :	per 1	Farm.			\$593
Average	Value	Imple	ements	s and	l Macl	ninery		\$73
Average	Value	Live	Stock	Inc	uding	Poultry.		\$448

#### Value of Products per Farm.

Dairy	52.00
Wool	
Poultry and Products	60.00
Honey	
Live Stock Sold	
Live Stock Slaughtered	
Net Value of Crops Produced	197.00
	510.00

#### Expenses per Farm.

Labor	42.00 20.00 5.00 30.00 15.00 32.00
*	166.00
Total Income	
Net Farm Income	
Labor Income for Family\$	181.00

It must be clearly understood that the net farm income of \$344 does not mean that the average farmer sold that much but that it represents his production above the actual cash expenses. Some few products are included, such as milk and cream used on the table, and it is possible that the total value of products used in the home is larger than given in the census reports.

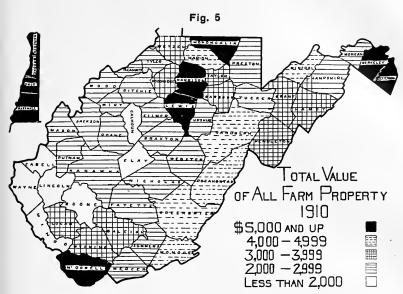
The labor income for family, is the amount remaining after 5 per cent. interest on the capital invested has been deducted.

A comparison of the average in West Virginia with that of the United States may be of interest.

	U.S.	W. Va.
Total Gross Income	\$980.00	\$510.00
Total Expense	340.00	166.00
Net Farm Income	640.00	344.00
Labor Income for Family	318.00	181.00

#### MAPS.

The following pages are devoted to maps showing the centers of production, yields per acre of the various crops and other general information.

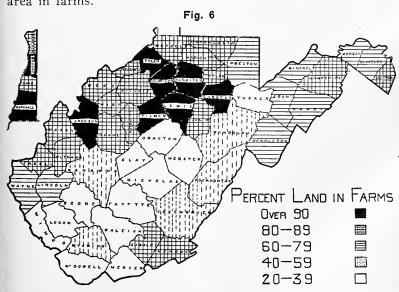


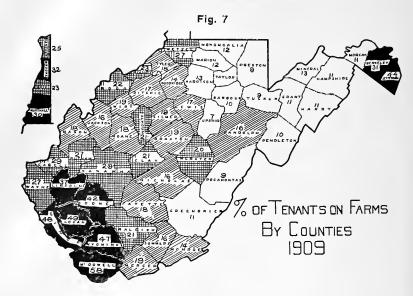
## VALUE OF ALL FARM PROPERTY AND LAND IN FARMS.

Ten counties have an average value of more than five thousand dollars per farm for all farm property.

Nine counties have more than ninety per cent. of the land

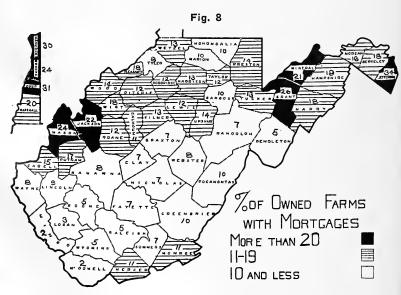
area in farms.

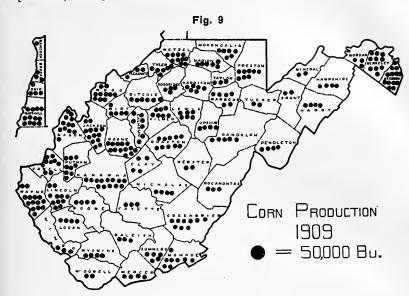




#### TENANCY AND MORTGAGES.

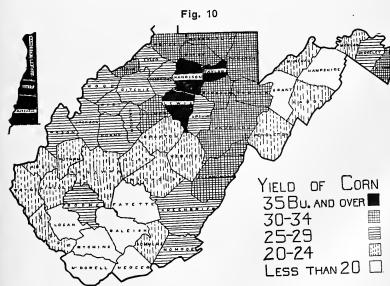
The percentage of tenants is high in the southern part of the state because large areas are held by timber and land companies that lease the farm lands in these holdings.

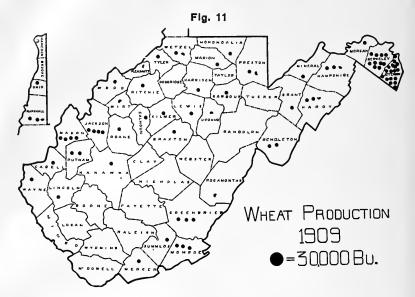




# CORN PRODUCTION.

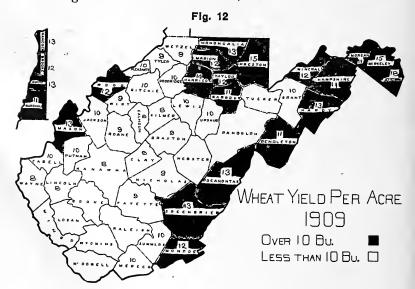
The areas devoted most largely to this cereal are in the Ohio Valley and the valleys in the eastern part of the state.

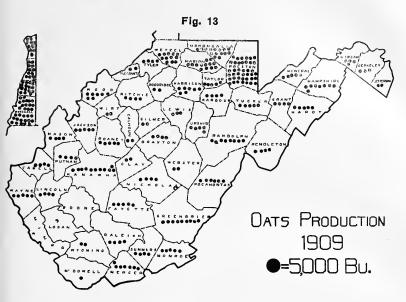




#### WHEAT PRODUCTION.

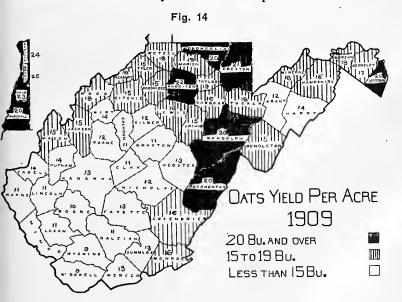
Jefferson and Berkeley are the only counties growing large areas of wheat but the crop is quite generally distributed throughout the state.

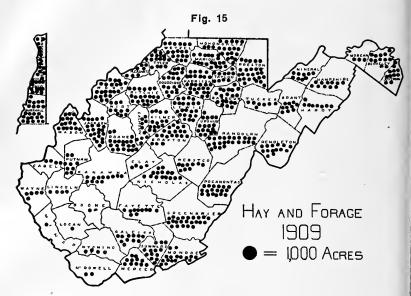




#### OATS PRODUCTION.

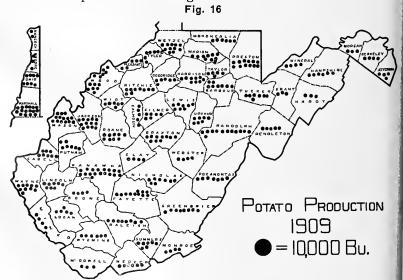
The oats crop is of minor importance in most parts of the state. Preston county leads in total production.

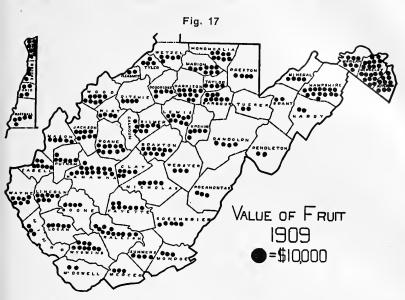




## HAY AND POTATO PRODUCTION .

Note that many counties produce very little hay or forage. Potatoes are grown almost exclusively for home consumption as is shown by the fact that there are no sections where the production is large.

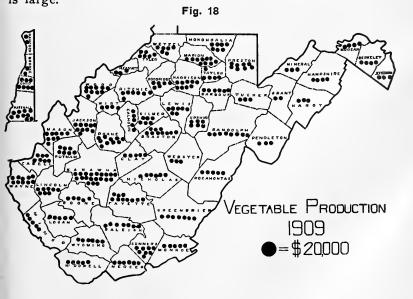


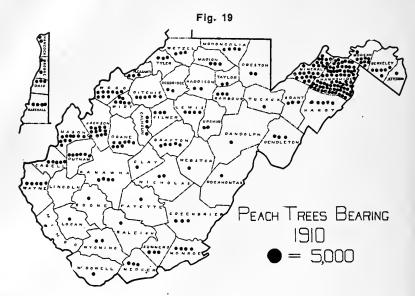


#### FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTION.

Fruit growing is concentrated in two principal areas but the total production of the remaining sections is large.

Note that there is no place where vegetable production is large.

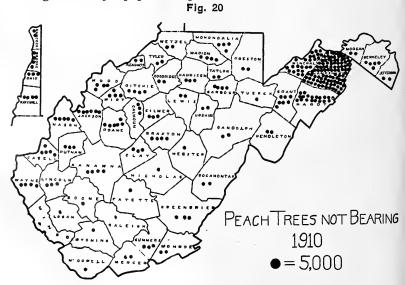


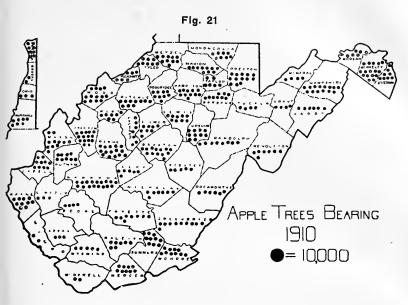


## THE PEACH SECTIONS OF WEST VIRGINIA.

The peach industry is localized in the eastern part of the e. Several counties are planting quite extensively. The counties along the Ohio River are not planting

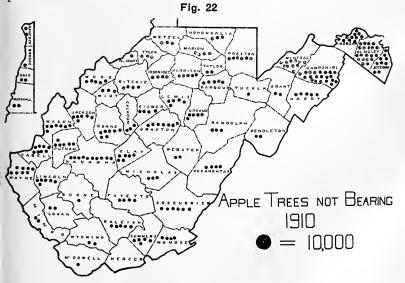
enough to keep up present production.

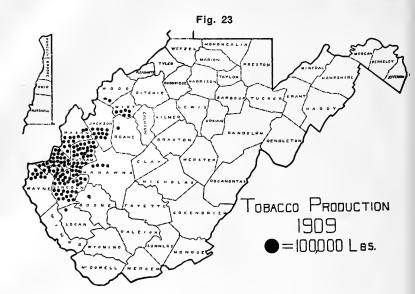




#### THE APPLE SECTIONS OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Old orchards are scattered over the state rather uniformly but the recent plantings are most numerous in the eastern part.

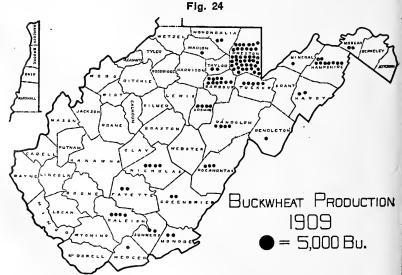


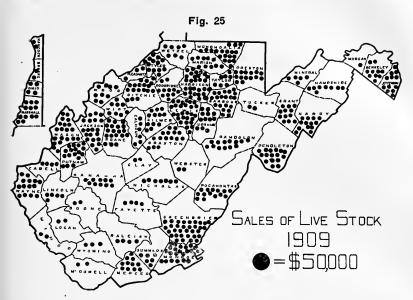


# TOBACCO AND BUCKWHEAT PRODUCTION.

Tobacco is grown in only a few counties. Soil and climatic conditions limit the area.

Buckwheat production is restricted to the higher altitudes.

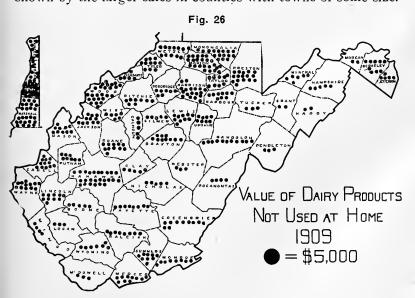


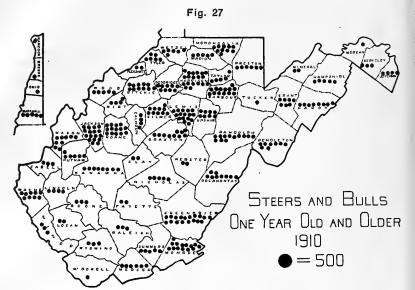


#### LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY SALES.

The live stock industry is best developed in the eastern and western parts of the state. The central division has a smaller production.

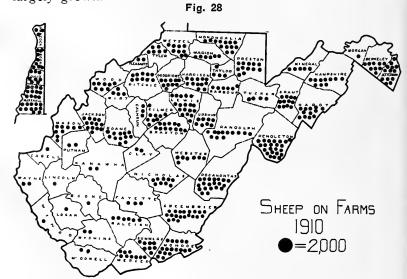
Dairying is carried on near the towns and cities as is shown by the larger sales in counties with towns of some size.

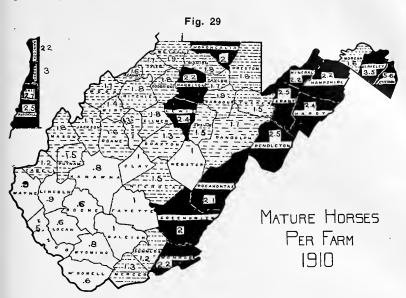




### CATTLE AND SHEEP PRODUCTION.

The areas devoted to these industries are almost identical except in the Northern Pan Handle where sheep are largely grown.

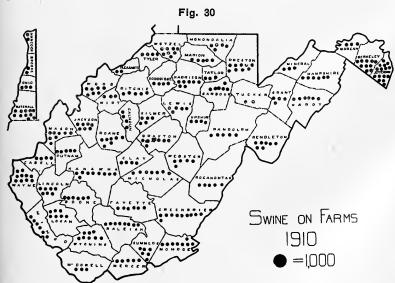


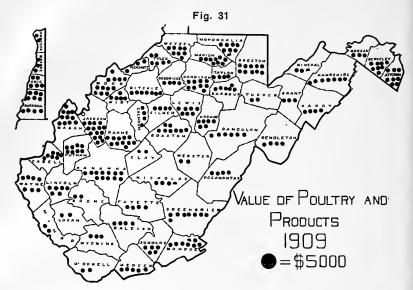


#### HORSES AND SWINE.

In eight counties the average number of mature work horses per farm is less than one.

There is no section devoted to hog production to any great extent, but Jefferson and Berkeley counties have a greater concentration in this industry.

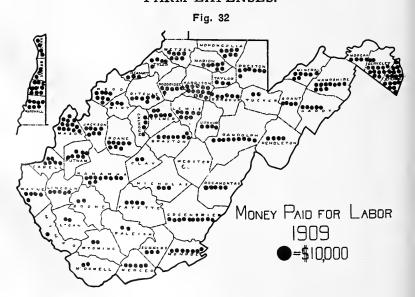


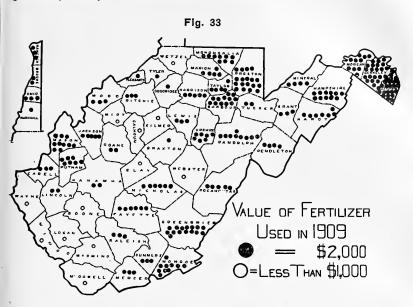


# VALUE OF POULTRY AND PRODUCTS, 1909.

Note that this industry is greatest in a few of the counties along the Ohio River.

#### FARM EXPENSES.





# FARM INCOME AND EXPENSES BY COUNTIES IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The accompanying tables give the income of the average farm in each county. Care must be used in interpreting these figures, but they serve to give some idea of the general agricultural conditions in different parts of the state.

No doubt some of the counties had partial failures in 1909 while others were favored with good yields.

It will be noticed that many counties with a good net income have a small labor income for the family, because the interest on the investment is large.

Counties having a large investment in live stock have, as a rule, a larger income per farm than the ones with a small amount of live stock.

Some counties, in which the average farm has small sales, have a fair net income because of small expenses.

Two counties fail to produce enough to pay five per cent. interest on the investment, which leaves nothing for labor.

Estimates are supposed to include food grown on the farm but it is probable that these are low.

## Income and Expenses per Farm in West Virginia,

	Number of Farms	Acres per Parm	Improved Aeres	Total Barm Investment	Value Buildings	Value Machinery
Barbour Berkeley Boone Braxton	2026	99	66	3273	572	79
	1288	123.6	90.8	5841	1268	180
	1172	75.8	26.9	1931	290	25
	2870	92.4	50.8	2393	400	43
Brooke	468	112.1	79.	7426	1634	208
Cabell	2289	65.3	36.8	1734	381	42
Calhoun	1749	85.2	41.4	1603	265	37
Clay	1099	75.6	29.1	1425	280	37
Doddridge Fayette Gilmer Grant	1755 1672 1663 928	$\begin{array}{c} 112.8 \\ 65.9 \\ 116.5 \\ 224.3 \end{array}$	73.6 32.1 69.6 103.4	3767 2618 2996 3771	588 644 416 475	57 47 63 83
Greenbrier	2551	129.6	59.7	4038	723	89
Hampshire	1699	204.3	83.2	2896	500	107
Hancock	452	102.4	76.3	5979	1752	168
Hardy	1106	225.	85.5	3615	578	94
Harrison	2286	108.4	91.8	6612	1058	99
Jackson	3145	90.5	65.1	2497	494	66
Jefferson	836	144.5	125.3	11898	2427	333
Kanawha	3807	66.3	35.3	2350	465	47
Lewis Lincoln Logan McDowell	1815 2936 1110 880	$\begin{array}{c} 65.3 \\ 89.6 \\ 146.3 \end{array}$	100.2 30.3 21.7 19.9	5621 1337 3453 5638 4290	793 273 328 474	31 24 28
Marion Marshall Mason Mercer	2333 1957 2695 1956	74.4 96.9 94.3 94.6	56.5 70.1 66.4 45.9	5325 2574 2563	845 1134 507 465	69 138 75 46
Mineral Mingo Monongalia Monroe	1059 2087 1918	88.4 90. 125.8	21.9 69.1 65.7	4072 1957 5609 4243	757 288 836 674	106 24 101 110
Morgan Nicholas Ohio Pendleton	$\begin{array}{c} 1670 \\ 706 \\ 1321 \end{array}$	124.3 94.2 84.3 236.7	55. 46.3 66.6 66.7	2396 8320 3701	579 405 2205 396	50 208 85
Pleasants Pocahontas Preston Putnam Raleigh	895	82.2	55.8	2534	567	58
	1198	195.2	69.3	4171	724	104
	2837	104.1	58.1	2965	655	145
	2279	81.5	48.7	2136	430	56
Randolph Ritchie Roane	1598 1856 2255 2887	87.1 155.8 106.9 99.6	40.8 61.8 68.3 67.1	3379 4012 2871 2735	627 698 531 516	51 84 52 60
Summers Taylor Tucker Tyler Upshur	2012	95.6	41.9	2184	431	58
	1159	84.3	66.7	3503	746	81
	828	112.7	48.4	2229	428	87
	1764	89.0	64.7	2826	545	59
Wayne	2200	87.7	56.6	2895	518	61
	3188	75.5	40.6	1231	258	27
	1084	100.6	35.4	2005	410	36
	2133	89.3	57.3	3321	608	76
Wirt	$1429 \\ 2723 \\ 1462$	86.9	53.8	2016	450	58
Wood		75.5	50.7	2869	648	71
Wyoming		108.5	28.5	3821	311	19

by Counties, 1909. (Continued on next page.)

Value Live Stock	Value Dairy Products	Value Wool	Value Eggs and Poultry	Value Honey	Value Cereals	Value Hay	Value Vegetables	Value Fruit and Nuts	Value Other Crops
495 930 240 380	42 68 41 34	10 1 6	56 102 33 42	2 4 4 4	150 573 131 142	89 112 15 55	59 55 78 68	41 160 36 33	31 51 57 42
695	164	62	110	2	295	170	92	54	26
265	54	1	49	2	128	22	58	29	208
310	28	2	40	3	149	42	59	18	36
275	41	2	28	2	134	29	84	54	45
490	40	8	50	3	102	112	65	28	25
295	60	3	48	3	101	70	122	50	27
500	31	7	45	4	178	89	275	35	53
720	22	21	57	2	162	93	47	18	43
590	38	11	60	1 1 1	188	98	55	21	44
485	27	8	70		178	68	43	85	68
525	158	26	82		208	143	105	181	108
660	16	14	72		285	85	52	14	58
705	81	$\begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 7 \\ 24 \\ 1 \end{array}$	76	2	110	145	79	48	40
485	36		84	2	168	67	62	25	62
1420	63		126	2	1124	168	74	113	30
285	65		60	2	134	42	103	38	51
750	43	13	62	3	130	140	83	49	19
230	34	1	34	1	152	21	57	27	180
230	28	1	25	4	131	14	90	41	59
240	38	2	32	5	107	23	109	21	112
405	98	5	63	2	121	93	82	37	29
620	135	43	80	2	252	139	106	25	23
435	37	4	67	1	180	62	64	20	104
380	52	5	58	1	134	60	64	17	54
580	85	12	63	3	160	168	77	55	54
205	35	1	29	4	125	18	95	31	40
500	73	15	65	2	148	130	64	39	36
680	43	11	69	1	232	81	47	18	77
305 375 820 715	22 31 300 18	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 6 \\ 42 \\ 26 \end{array}$	48 38 98 56	1 4 1	210 146 276 186	37 53 226 91	101 67 191 43	86 32 54 15	57 56 167 30
350 740 430 370	54 34 55 37	29 7 2	55 48 65 58	2 4 2 2	139 143 186 163	76 152 100 45	74 88 56 59	23 21 15 27	23 130 67 242
340 550 450 500	51 58 37 41	10 6 5	65 54 53 67	4 3 2 4	118 118 112 203	70 144 83 86	83 84 61 73	70 20 18 36	110 45 35 53
350	45	5	45	1	$\begin{array}{r r} 129 \\ 116 \\ \cdot 129 \\ 138 \end{array}$	56	75	19	72
440	74	5	60	2		101	84	38	29
400	37	8	46	2		87	82	17	51
390	65	7	60	2		94	66	22	102
385 265 335 440	35 36 28 58	5 1 8 11	40 40 25 63	1 2 4 3	97 130 105 174	70 16 71 91	55 63 57 60	21 23 23 21	. 116 100 22
370	44	5	66	3	$\begin{array}{ c c c }\hline 124 \\ 124 \\ 140 \\ \end{array}$	65	62	24	68
370	88	5	85	2		79	76	27	33
255	45	3	33	3		31	89	60	54

Income and Expenses per Farm in West

		ones an	а Варот	ooo por		
	Live Stock Sales	Value Live Stock Slaughtered	Net Value Crops	Gross Farm In- come	Per cent, of Income from Live Stock and Products	Labor Expense
Barbour	239	51	176	570	68	38
	184	88	602	1058	42	· 143
	54	40	177	350	45	16
	115	38	162	401	59	36
Brooke Cabell Calhoun Clay	117	48	275	778	64	94
	50	23	317	496	35	30
	83	31	138	325	56	26
	71	36	200	380	46	21
Doddridge Fayette Gilmer Grant	151	41	130	423	70	43
	61	45	210	430	50	21
	185	45	233	550	57	56
	325	59	161	647	75	51
Greenbrier Hampshire Hancock Hardy	314	40	174	638	72	45
	112	53	263	534	50	65
	108	62	408	844	51	119
	282	66	217	668	67	53
Harrison Jackson Jefferson Kanawha	325	57	185	733	74	71
	152	37	200	518	61	27
	378	96	984	1673	41	283
	62	31	211	432	51	31
Lewis Lincoln Logan McDowell	372	52	167	712	76	62
	43	30	279	422	33	21
	40	30	107	235	53	17
	46	27	254	404	36	22
Marion Marshall Mason Mercer	110	55	164	497	66	35
	149	57	238	704	66	52
	148	37	263	557	52	53
	140	46	158	440	63	29
Mineral Mingo Monongalia Monroe	170	45	244	622	60	113
	63	28	175	335	46	16
	211	67	167	600 -	73	44
	305	60	159	648	74	45
Morgan Nicholas Ohio Pendleton	31	54	195	352	44	54
	118	53	173	423	58	25
	172	41	539	1192	55	164
	317	59	145	622	76	36
Pleasants	88	43	151	397	61	36
	284	79	275	753	63	53
	122	59	211	521	59	30
	78	33	.370	580	36	34
Raleigh Randolph Ritchie Roane	75	40	276	515	45	20
	180	58	169	532	70	54
	203	40	142	483	70	37
	166	43	193	519	62	36
Summers Taylor Tucker Tyler	86	34	192	407	52	21
	152	49	175	517	65	39
	80	34	194	401	51	20
	169	40	215	558	61	32
Upshur Wayne Webster Wetzel	142	36	170	429	60	25
	114	25	215	433	50	19
	54	41	187	347	42	25
	81	45	140	405	65	42
Wirt	140	37	172	467	62	28
Wood	82	36	117	475	62	40
Wyoming	60	32	224	400	43	17

Virginia, by Counties, 1909. (Concluded.)

	<i>z</i> , <i>oy</i> co	unites, .						
Fertilizer Expense	Feed Expense	Taxes .	Repairs	Miscellaneous Expense	Total Expense	Net Income	Interest at 5%	Labor Income for Family
9 36 1	12 19 13 10	28 46 15 19	43 99 19 29	11 21 5 6	141 364 68 101	429 694 282 300	178 292 97 120	251 402 185 180
7 3 1	44 14 9 14	59 14 13 11	122 27 20 21	27 6 5 4	353 94 74 71	425 402 251 309	371 87 80 71	54 315 171 238
1 7 5	19 36 10 28	30 21 24 30	40 41 34 40	11 9 9 11	144 143 133 165	279 287 417 482	188 130 150 189	91 157 267 293
12 14 13 12 4	20 21 66 23	32 30 48 29	54 46 122 48	13 12 25 21	176 188 393 177	462 346 451 491	202 145 299 181	260 201 152 310
62 1	56 8 34 21	53 20 95 19	188 188 32	19 9 42 8	260 704 112 215	258 969 320	330 125 595 117 281	127 133 374 203
1 5	32 11 6 20	11 27 45	20 21 30	5 7 11	68 78 129	497 354 157 275	67 173 282 215	216 287 —16 —7 100
1 7 3	38 29 12 20 49	42 21 21	56 85 40 32	21 9 8	230 142 113 277	474 415 327	266 129 128 203	208 286 199
8 11 23	7 · 32 11	32 16 45 34	59 19 62 56 47	14 5 16 14	63 207 171 164	345 272 393 477	98 280 212	174 113 265 75 200
8 9 6	14 127 11	19 66 30	30 150 37	$\begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 32 \\ 10 \end{array}$	103 548 130	320 644 492	$120 \\ 416 \\ 175$	$\frac{228}{317}$
2 8 13 6	18 30 16 10	20 32 24 17	40 57 62 32 41	13 12 7	193 157 106	560 364 474 393	127 208 148 107	125 352 216 367 224
10 2 2 3 8	22 25 17 12 19 35	26 32 23 22 17	41 52 37 38	12 9 9	185 125 119 102 175	347 358 400	201 143 137 109	224 . 146 215 263
1 6	19 17 20	28 18 23	34 53 38 39	8 12 8 9	107 121 121	342 294 437 308	175 111 141 145	167 183 296
$\begin{array}{c c} 1\\1\\\hline \\1\\2\\1\end{array}$	20 14 10	10 16 26 16 23 30	38 18 28 45 34 46	8 11	59 97 139 97 144	374 250 266 370 331	100 166 101 143	312 150 100 269 188 116
í	22 17	30	20	8	93	307	191	116

#### SUMMARY.

- 1. Population is increasing rapidly in towns and cities and slowly in the country. About one half of the rural sections are decreasing in population.
- 2. The investment in agriculture is much greater now than at any previous time, because of rising prices.
  - 3. Farms are somewhat smaller than ten years ago.
  - 4. Tenancy is not increasing in the state as a whole.
- 5. Mortgaged farms form a small per cent. of the total number.
- 6. Many of the staple farm crops are decreasing in total acreage or production.
- 7. There is a surplus of beef and mutton produced. About one-half the average amount of pork consumed per capita, is grown in the state.
- 8. Fruit production is difficult to estimate because there are no statistics for successive years.
  - 9. The planting of young orchards is increasing rapidly.
- 10. The value of the production of the average West Virginia farm is less than that of the average farm in the United States as a whole.
- II. Great variation is noticeable in the incomes per farm for the different counties.
- 12. The census reports show that the greater number of prosperous counties have a large investment in live stock.



